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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt What a predicament the old Democratic

party is in, anyhow. Under the Democratic regime everything

which has value is shrinking. The cry goes up: "Kill the Wilson bill."

Petition Senators with postal cards. How many Democratic Senators are with Mr. Brice? Four can kill the confederate

If Bland continues his nonsense he may be able to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills.

The Brice speech was a charge of dynamite amidst the schedules of the Voorhees-Wilson tariff bill.

Congress has been in session three months, and what has it done except to demonstrate Democratic incompetence?

The absence of Mr. Cleveland from Washington does not seem to affect Congress. It is just as incompetent without him as with

Now that Senator Brice has told the public that the ex-confederates have fixed the tariff to destroy Northern industries, the zeal of Senator Voorhees in its behalf is understood.

It is cause for congratulation that when the ablest Populist leader in the country, Mrs. Lease, visits Chicago, she patronizes a first-class hotel-a sure indication of being weil-to-do.

This is the third week of Bland's performance without a quorum, but it is a consolation to know that when the confederate-ruled House is doing nothing it can be enacting no harmful legislation.

Of the twenty-eight Senators from south of the old Mason and Dixon line twenty-six served in the confederate army. They did not succeed in capturing Washington during the war, but they have done it since.

Only mugwumps are sufficiently indiscreet to remind the public of the mistake of the President's Hawaiian policy by commending it. If the mugwumps desire to please Mr. Cleveland they will not speak further of Ha-

A staff correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean credits the cheap coat and cleap man saying to Governor McKinley. If the Inter Ocean should consult the Governor about it he would attribute it to General Harrison.

A Georgetown, Col., dispatch says a petition is being circulated there which calls upon the silver-producing States to secede from the Union and join the republic of Mexico. It would be awful if Georgetown should declare war against the United States.

In the districts of seven of the nine members of the House from Pennsylvania who voted for the Wilson bill Republican majorities appeared last week. Some of these Democratic majoritles of 1892, which voting for the Wilson bill wiped out last week, were over 5,000.

The men who have become candidates because, as one of them remarked, "a yaller dog can be elected on the Republican ticket this year," should understand that the Republican voters will insist upon a ticket the reverse of the "yaller dog" variety or of the "lame duck" brand.

If all the Republican officers of a State were arrayed as defendants in a suit charging them with conspiracy to secure \$80,000 for \$25,000 worth of printing, as are the Democratic officers of Wisconsin, from Governor down, what a display of black type and double leads there would be in the Democratic press.

The condition of Representative Wilson, desperately sick in a foreign country under circumstances that make it almost impossible for him to receive proper treatment and nursing, is calculated to enlist the liveliest sympathy of his countrymen, irrespective of party. The Journal sincerely hopes he may weather his attack and soon be restored to health.

A correspondent writes the New York Press that, attending three theaters in that city in which the President's name was mentioned, it was loudly hissed, and in no theater more generally than in the Bowery. On the other hand, the name of General Harrison was generally applauded, and at the Bowery the picture of Governor Mc-Kinley brought down the house. It is so everywhere in the North.

When Erastus Wiman, who in his day has handled millions of money, was jail he wrote appealing letters to five of his supposed friends asking for assistance. Every one of these persons had made a man, but none of them responded to his appeal. When "Cal" Armstrong, the Tip-

at Kokomo he hastened in disguise to Chicago, feeling sure that some of his sporting friends upon whom he had squandered money lavishly in his high-rolling days would supply him with means to get out of the country. But he found that, his money being gone, they had no more use for him. The desertion by sunshine friends helps to make the way of the transgressor hard.

THE BRICE SENSATION.

Senator Brice gave the public no news when he declared that the tariff was being revised for the Senate by a subcommittee consisting of three ex-confederates. The Journal and all Republican papers said it long ago. Indeed, they said so when another subcommittee in the House was compiling the Wilson bill. Nevertheless, the utterance of Senator Brice is more important than those of all the Republican press. This is not because it makes the fact any stronger, but because it is expressed by Democrat in the Senate and shows the country that there is one Northern Democrat who is not a doughface. It is as refreshing as was the courageous protest of Stephen A. Douglas against the Buchanan administration when it was dictated by the Southern slavery propagandists. Ex-Confederate Vest, who deserted his State to be a rebel statesman, assumed the role of the old-fashioned Southern bufldozer in manner that would have done credit to Bob Toombs when he swaggered before Northern Democratic doughfaces. He evidently expected that he would drive Mr. Brice into a denial of the statement that he had said that "three ex-confederate brigadiers had made a tariff bill in the interest of the South." The Voorheeses. the Turpies, the Palmers and the Vilases had joined the Southern leaders in this assault upon Northern interests, and bully Vest assumed that Mr. Brice would do the same thing. What must have been his surprise to have a Northern Democratic Senator turn upon him and reiterate the statement of the interview in even more emphatic language, charging upon the authors of the Wilson-Voorhees bill a purpose to break down the industries of the Northern States? If a Republican had made such a charge he would have been met with the retort that he was trying to revive sectionalism or was waving the "bloody shirt;" but when Senator Brice, a Democrat, declares that a subcommittee of ex-confederates are revising a tariff bill which will damage or ruin Northern industries, it cannot be waved aside by ridicule. He is a Democratic Senator who charges that ex-confederates are seeking to inflict injury upon the North by concocting a tariff which will force them to divide that market with Europe. He is a Democratic Senator who proclaims a revival of

BROKEN CROWNS AND DEPARTED SCEPTERS.

the spirit of the "lost cause" in the

schedules of a tariff bill.

The majority report of the Senate foreign relations committee on the Hawaiian question contains one particularly fine sentence. The general tone of the report is thoroughly American and patriotic, as might be expected in a paper coming from the hand of the Senator who invented the term "cuckoo" to describe the invertebrate statesmen who are afraid to call their souls their own, but the sentence referred to is particularly happy. After expressing regret that Minister Willis should have continued his effort to restore the ex-Queen, even after she had expressed a desire to behead the members of the provisional government, the report, by way of emphasizing the futility of such an effort, says: "When a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs forever." This is a fine sentiment happily phrased, and it states a truth

It is an interesting fact that there has never been any backward movement in the cause of free government in the Western hemisphere. The movement has always been progressive. But a little more than a century ago the entire continent was under monarchical rule. England, France and Spain practically controlled the continent, each intent on establishing and extending her own domain, and all equally opposed to free government. At the middle of the eighteenth century the indications were that America would become a second Europe, and that the three great powers above named would hold and occupy it for all time. The movement for free government began with the revolt of the British colonies. The Declaration of Independence was the beginning of the end of British rule in America. The crown that fell then was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed forever. The revolution ended in the establishment of a government that was to control the destinies of the Western hemisphere, and since then the movement of free government has been steadily progressive. One of the earliest acts of the new government was the purchase of Louisiana, thereby ending French dominion in North America. The French possessions in North America were very extensive. They had been acquired at a considerable expenditure of blood and money, and had been carefully guarded by successive sovereigns. It was a dream of French royalty to establish a new empire beyond the seas that should rival the mother country in greatness and glory. The dream ended with the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803, by which by the stroke of a pen an empire was converted into a republic. Royalty stepped down and out, and the people stepped to the frent. The throne went down and the polling booth went up. This was the last of French dominion in America. The crown that fell was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed

Spain's turn came next. She still held Florida, as she had, with the exception of brief intervals, for more than two hundred years. She, too, indulged in a dream of establishing a second Spanish empire in the Western hemisphere and of contesting with the United States the possession of North America. It was a foolish dream. The stars in their courses fought against monfortune through his connection with Wi- archism. Sixteen years after the purchase of Louisiana, Spain ceded the whole of

ton county embezzler, escaped from fail our southern boundary in that direction coterminous with the continent. This was the end of Spanish rule in America. It was, "The King is dead, long live the Republic." The crown that fell was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed

In 1864, the United States being then in the throes of civil war and presumably unable to enforce the Monroe doctrine, Napoleon III joined with a faction in Mexico to re-establish monarchism in that country. The scheme was to establish a hereditary monarchical government under a ruler with European alliances. Maximilian of Austria was declared emperor of Mexico, with the title of Maximilian I. It was confidently expected that with the preoccupation of the United States and the backing of France and Austria there would be little difficulty in establishing the empire. Maximilian was to become the founder of a new dynasty, and monarchism, transplanted direct from Europe, was to find a new growth in the Western hemisphere. The disastrous experiment was short lived. The United States government did not have its hands so full but that it could prevent European powers from interfering in the affairs of a neighboring government. Under its vigorous protests and warnings the French troops were withdrawn from Mexico early in 1867, and a few months later Maximilian was captured, tried by court martial, condemned and shot. Thus ended the attempt to establish European empire in Mexico. When the crown that Louis Napoleon and Maximilian attempted to steal fell it was pulverized and the scepter that

departed departed forever. So it was in Brazil when the empire gave way to the republic, and in Hawaii when the monarchy was overthrown and a provisional government established. The attempt to restore the monarchy in Brazil will fail as the attempted restoration of the deposed Hawaiian Queen already has. Such revolutions do not go backward. If Mr Cleveland had read history aright, and especially if he had studied the teachings of manifest destiny and the evolution of the plans of Providence he would have known that when a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs for-

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF RAIL-ROADS.

The decision of Judge Grosscup in th United States District Court at Chicago, in regard to the railroad officers who refused to testify before the grand jury in regard to alleged violations of the interstate-commerce law, while it will destroy the force of that law, is undoubtedly sound The Constitution of the United States and those of the States declare that no man shall be compelled to testify in a matter where his testimony will incriminate himself. In his decision Judge Grosscup goes on at great length to show why such a constitutional protection was necessary at the time the Constitution was adopted as a part of the struggle to secure personal liberty. It is a very learned and exhaus tive presentation, and shows that under the political conditions of the past such protection was needed, and that it is necessary now, even if it may not seem to be promotive of the public welfare in such cases as the one under consideration.

In the cases in question two officials

of railroads charged with transporting goods under the prices published in their schedules, as required by law, were summoned by a grand jury to give testimony relative to certain transactions, and they refused on the ground that their testimony might criminate themselves as the agents of the corporations, and the court now holds that their refusal is warranted by the Constitution. It is now asserted that this decision will practically invalidate the interstate-commerce law. Whether or not the law is generally beneficial, the Journal does not pretend to declare, but it will be evident to most people that all the railroad corporations whose agents plead selfincrimination for refusal to testify practically confess to a violation of an act of Congress and a purpose to continue to violate it. One of the objects of the interstate law is to require that the merchandise of one person shall be transported for all distances over the same line at the same proportionate rates. It is an eminently fair requirement, and one to which the railroads should yield in good faith. Some of them seem not inclined to do it, but, on the contrary, to put themselves before the country in an attitude of defiance toward the law of the Nation. Such performances as that before the United States court at Chicago greatly exasperate the mass of intelligent people, for the reason that they come to conclude that such corporations place themselves above law. On the other hand, let there be strike, and no men ever cry more lustily for the strong arm of the law and the military to save their property. Doubtless some means will be devised by Congress or the courts to compel railroad corporations to obey constitutional laws,

The Albany correspondent of the New York Tribune says that several Tammany members of the Legislature have announced their intention not to be candidates for renomination or re-election next fall. This determination is partly due to the widespread disaffection in the Democratic party and partly to the recent conviction of Mc-Kane and other Tammany bosses for election frauds. This has frightened several of the New York city members who have been in the habit of carrying their districts by fraud. The Tribune correspondent quotes

one of them as saying: Heretofore the Tammany leaders have protected the workers in everything which they did to get out a large vote and to see that it was counted for the Democratic ticket. No one was afraid then to go ahead and get the vote, but since the Tammany leaders have gone back upon their men and allowed them to be convicted and "sent up" we will not be able to return anything ike the majorities which were returned last fall or a year ago. Floaters and repeaters will not dare to register and vote, fearing that they will be "sent up" if they are caught, and they know that their work will be watched carefully by the workers of the opposing party.

M. Zola, in reply to questions put to him last week about Anarchists, made the following answer: "To tell the truth, I think all the means tried insufficient to stop the thirty years of struggling, find that my con- is one of the 400.

victions have been shaken. Religious faith | TOLD would prevent the propagation of such theories; but has it not almost disappeared nowadays? Who is to give us a new ideal?"

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Nearly Due.

There are signs throughout the weather That the time is coming when

The man who saw a bluebird Will be boring us again.

Unanswerable. He-Of course, it is your privilege to break the engagement, but I defy you to find any reason for doing so. She-That may be true, but I will try, if you will find any reason why I ever became engaged to you in the first place.

Only One Lack. Tourist-This seems to be quite a thriving

Western Citizen-You bet. All we lack is

nigger. "What for?" "W'y, you see, we all come here at the same time, an' from the same neighbor-

as another. We sorter need a nigger to kinder look down on."

Business Scheme. First Divorce Lawyer-We ought to ad-

hood, mostly, an' one man is fist as good

Second Divorce Lawyer-But so many of the papers will not accept divorce adver-

tisements.

First Divorce Lawyer-I've got a scheme to get around that. We'll advertise free instructions on "How to Make Home Happy," and all of the people who are unhappily married will be writing to us for copies.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The hospitality Senator Brice dispenses from the old Cochran house in Washington is said to cost him \$150,000 a year.

Zola used to be very fat. To reduce his weight he abstained from drinking at his meals for two months, and in that time got rid of thirty-six pounds of superfluous adi-

W. W. Storey, the American sculptor, whose home is in Rome, is about to sue for an additional fee of \$20,000 due on his statue of Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled

Dean Stanley once dreamed that he was elected Pope. Toward the end of his vision he suddenly became aware that his only raiment was his bed sheet, and in the extremity of his desperation he awoke.

When Theodore Parker visited Carlyle in 1843 he found the two brothers, Thomas and John, drinking Scotch whisky punch together. Carlyle praised the young poet Tennyson to the American, defending him from the reproach of daintiness and shout-ing out, "Ow, he drinks his glass of grog with the rest of us.

The Governor of Massachusetts received lately a picture that was intended as an illustrated argument in favor of woman's suffrage. In the center Miss Frances Willard's interesting face looks out surrounded as by a halo, with pictures of an idiot, a convict, an Indian, and an insano womana startling presentment of the suffrage peers

Thursday morning a man applied to the proprietor of a Chicago show for a job as lion tamer. He said his Aurora neighbors knew him as J. Ormslow Pettibone, but his real name was Daniel. "This is my second time on earth," he further explained. "Several thousand years ago, in Babylon, I had the honor of giving the greatest lion-taming performance ever seen." Daniel was re-

moved by a policeman. Professors of mathematics in the United States navy usually live ashore, and often perform the same duties for years together. The head of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy is, however, a line officer, and there are always several junior line officers detailed as assistants. The Nautical Almanac is in charge of a civilian professor whose rank is only relative, and the Naval Observatory occupies several of the professors. The professors of mathematics are for the most part men who have graduated at the Naval Academy.

> Dear Lord! Kind Lord! Gracious Lord! I pray Thou wilt look on all I love Tenderly to-day. Weed their hearts of weariness; Scatter every care Down a wake of angel wings

Winnowing the air. Bring unto the sorrowing All release from pain; Let the lips of laughter Overflow again. And with all the needy O divide, I pray, This vast treasure of content That is mine to-day.

-James Whitcomb Riley. WHERE THE BLAME.

New York and Not the South Responsible for Present Disaster.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Hewitt's speech tends to obscure another essential fact, which is that the leadership of the Democartic party and the brains which dictate the policies of that party are in New York city. It is Cleveland, of New York, and his New York supporters who have mired the Democratic party and the country. A study of Cleveland's career because certain New York interests saw in him the opportunity to serve themselves. The South is comparatively harmless. But for its inherited hatred of the Republican party a considerable portion of the South would long ago have voted the Republican ticket. The cause of the present days of disaster to the Democratic party and the country is to be found, not in the ignorance of the South, but in the selfishness and ignorance of Mr. Hewitt's own city. It was the New York free-trade press which taught the country that manufacturers were robbers, the pension system a fraud and the tariff laws a legalized form of plundering the public. New York plunderers, like Henry Villard, supplied the money which elected Cleveland. Congress, Hoke Smith Gresham, Josiah Quincy have done nothing that Cleveland has not dictated or consent ed to. He is responsbile for our present state, and back of him are the New York importers and their organs, daily, weekly and monthly, which for years steadily labored to make the country believe that he their chosen advocate, was a great man and that the tariff was a fraud.

The whole gigantic scheme has slipped up. It might also be thought that Providence had directly interfered to bring the schemers to humiliation, so complete and thorough has been the exposure. Under the circumstances, to talk about the ignorance of the South resembles Mr. Cleveland's running away to Louistana to find a Supreme Court Judge.

A Waste of Sympathy.

Louisville Courier-Journal. She was only a typewriter girl, but she created quite an excitement in a suburban car the other day. When she got on the car the conductor noticed that her left sleeve dangled helplessly by her side, so he helped her on tenderly, and said to himself: "Poor thing." The passengers also observed the empty sleeve, and were visibly smypathetic, one tart-looking woman even moved a trifle to give the one-armed girl a seat. It was a very singular thing to see such a welldressed bright girl with only one arm, and public curiosity was at a high pitch concerning the cause of the pathetic empty sleeve. Finally, the afflicted maiden dropped her purse, and the old gentleman who re-stored it said kindly: "My dear, how did you lose your arm?" She turned her innocent violet eyes upon

him in evident surprise, and the passengers all presented their ears aching to listen. "I haven't lost any of my arms," she re plied, thrusting a neatly-gloved hand in sight. "I just pulled my hand up into my sleeve to get it warm. Then all the passengers looked huffy, and the conductor murmured, "Gee whiz, with them big sleeves the women can work most any kind o' racket."

It Pays. Hardware. To prove that advertising pays, one large house in New York, in the dry goods line,

worded advertising they had to increase their force of salespeople by two hundred. The Victims. Philadelphia Inquirer.

reports that in consequence of some well-

The Wilson bill has killed a great many industries, murdered sleep and prosperity and now it threatens the life of Mr. Wilson himself. There seems to be no end to its A Give-Away.

Harper's Bazar. rising tide of anarchistic doctrines. What I am asked, will be a preventative? Well, who have fought for positivism, after "His hat check was number 50." Parker

BY HEYERMAN

Incidents of the Wreck of the Kearsarge Related in Court.

Commander of the Fated Ship Almost Breaks Down in Describing the Conduct of His Officers and Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The court of inquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the wreck of the corvette Kearsarge on Roncador reef reconvened in the court-martial room of the Brooklyn navy yard to-day. There was one extraordinary scene to mark the day's proceedings. Captain Heyerman broke down while telling the story of the wreck and the court room was cleared until he could con-

trol his emotions. The first witness was Rear Admiral Stanton, who told in detail the story of the Kearsarge's voyage from the time she sailed from Port-au-Prince until she struck on Roncador reef. The witness described the manner in which the officers and crew left the vessel, as already told in the print-

ed accounts. Then Captain Heyerman was called. After stating, in reply to the judge advocate, that the reports printed in the public press were substantially correct, Captain Heyerman was asked if he had saved any of the ship's records, particularly the "rough" and "smooth" log books. "I made two attempts," said he, "after the vessel struck to save the log books, as well as the night order book, knowing that they would be wanted as exhibits in the investigation which I knew would follow. I was, however, only able to save my life."

Captain Heyerman identified several charts which had been in use on board the Kearsarge. One was an English chart of the Roncador banks, and was issued from the hydrographic office at Washington. It was corrected up to 1872. Questioned as to his confidence in the charts and instruments on board the Kearsarge, the Commander said: "I had no doubt as to the accuracy of the charts and the instruments on board. The night sextant was a little out of gear, but the other instruments were in perfect condition." Captain Heyerman, answering Judge Advocate Kelley's question, said he had been in the navy since 1861, and had commanded the Yantic, Kearsarge and Pensa-

Reverting to the day of the wreck, Capt. Heyerman described the condition of the weather and the currents for the half dozen hours previous to the Kearsarge striking on the reef. He received the reports of the navigator at intervals. The latitude was taken by the ship's running. "I was sure the Kearsarge was so far to the north of Roncador reef that I was well clear of it," said he. "I had lookouts on the top gallant yards all the afternoon, and at 5:30 sent an officer aloft to make sure there was no danger in sight. The officer reported that everything was all The breakers were first reported at 6:50 o'clock. At the time Admiral Stanton, the navigator, Captain Lyman and the officer of the day were on deck with Capt.

'What was the discrepancy?" asked the judge advocate, "between the point where you really were and where you thought you were when the ship struck? "About six miles to the southward and four miles to the eastward of the point where I supposed we were from our reckoning," was Captain Heyerman's reply. The witness then corroborated the tes-timony given by Admiral Stanton as the his orders immediately after the Kearsarge struck. There was, according to

Captain Heyerman, an interval of only two minutes at most between the sighting of the white water and the shock of striking on the reef. The commander told how the Kearsarge was abandoned after it was seen that she was doomed. He also described the manner in which seaman Anderson Robbins lost his life while trying to wade from the outer reef to the main key. Then Captain Heyerman gave in detail the story of the encampment on the key, the boarding of the wreck to obtain provisions, and the unsuccessful search for the night order book. He gave a vivid description of the camp life and the "Robin Crusoe" bill of fare served during the stay on the key. The arrival of the City of Para and the embarkation of the Kearsarge's crew were interestingly recounted by Captain Heyerman.

While describing the exemplary conduct of the officers and crew while lying at the wharf, as well as all dur-ing the trying days on the key, Captain Heyerman became visibly affected at the recollection of the men's apparent deep respect and love for him. The recalling of this devotion on the part of the crew proved too much for the bronzed commander, and his mouth twitched at the corners and the big tears swelled up into his eyes. He finally had to stop, owing to his emotions. When he had recovered his composure, Captain Heyerman concluded his testimony with details of the return trip to New York.

WILL SAVE THE OLD HULK. The Kearsarge to Be Raised If Her-

bert Has His Way. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The remains of the historic Kearsarge will be raised from Roncador Reef if the House committee on naval affairs has its way. To-day the committee voted to report favorably the bill of Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, but was more generous than Mr. Blair proposed. While his bill would appropriate \$30,000 for the undertaking, the committee decided to raise the sum to \$45,000, with a proviso that the wrecking company shall not receive more than \$10,000 if the attempt is a failure. Several proposals for raising the Kearsarge have been made to the government by wrecking companies, and it is represented that the attempt would be a perfectly feasible one. Mr. McEttrick to-day introduced a bill to incorporate an organization formed by the veterans who served on the Kearsarge during the war. It is called the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. The survivors intend to collect mementos of the old vessel, and when the organization comes to an end they will be given to the Smithsonian Institution. Secretary of the Nevy Herbert to-day sent to Mr. Cummings, of the House committee on naval affairs, a letter indorsing the project of rescuing the wrecked ship Kearsarge. Secretary Herbert urged that any action toward a rescue should be taken

for a bill framed according to the Secre-tary's suggestions. Mr. Bland demanded that the sliver debate should proceed, adding that the Kearsarge rescue and other projects would have to wait until the silver bill was disposed of. CALVE'S VOICE.

She Tells How She Cares for It and Advises Young Singers. Philadelphia Press.

at once. The naval committee, therefore,

sought to secure immediate consideration

"When I came to Marchesi I could sing my three octaves from F below the staff up as fluently as I sing them to-day. She corrected my one mistake, and posed my voice accurately. I had been carrying my chest notes too high, and if I had gone on I should have lost my voice. "About registers, I believe so firmly in the immense care necessary that I want to say to every young singer, 'Be three times careful. Have your voice properly posed.' If there be a weak spot in any o the register changes, I think it absolutely destructive to force it. Many a fine voice has been ruined this way under a teacher's direction, the singer being told to sing and sing and repeat and enlarge the tone until, through forcing, her voice is ruined. Better have a slight weakness if must be, than a voice destroyed. I believe, however, by varied and correct practice the voice may eventually become equal.
"I sing from F below to F first on the staff from the chest. From F sharp to F natural I sing medium register, and from F sharp to F in all my head tones. Oh, yes; I know singing masters will throw up their hands at my carrying my mid-dle register so high. Never mind. I do it. "I never practice, that's positive. All my singing is done in public. Ten minutes on the morning of the day I sing I try my voice, just to make sure that it's in order. Ten minutes before I go on the stage I run a few scales and trill a little, just enough to warm my voice. That's all. When I have a new role I practice it here (tapping her forehead.) Yes, for months, but I don't begin to wear my voice over it until my memory has mastered the score. When I do begin to sing it I sing planissimo. If you practice planissimo the forte will come all right when it should, but if you practice forte it ruins the pianissimo after. Always practice

you know, is a huge sacrifice for me, for I would always be flying about and chattering if I could "Exercise. I take plenty of it. I have a horror for stoutness, and am always glad to dance, because aside from my love of it I know what an enemy it is to avoirdupois. Stout I will not become. When a singer becomes huge, you might forgive the public for half forgetting a lovely voice in the presence of an unlovely personality. And stoutness is certainly unlovely and stands between many a fine artist and the gracious presentment of a score of parts."

INCOMES IN ENGLAND

Things Americans Should Know About Professional Rewards.

A Few Only Achieve Renown and Fat Salaries. While the Mass of the Educated Class Get a Slave's Pay.

Price Collier, in February Forum. In writing of the incomes of professional men in England, one must clear the way by saying that money has a greater purchasing power in England than in the United States. Practically, all the necessities and all the comforts of life cost less in England than with us. In the mere matter of servants alone wages are less than onehalf, and the domestics are so much better trained and the service rendered is so superior that there is hardly any comparison. A man with an income of \$5,000 a year in England can have-and does have, as a matter of fact-more servants in his household, with all the time and friction-saving which that implies, than a man with twice that income in the United States. Money is more carefully hoarded and more watchfully expended in England than with us. The number of people with small incomes derived from legacies is enormous as compared with us, and among professional men-especially the clergy-these additions to what they actually earn must be taken into consideration. Still another factor entering into the problem is the shifting value of professional service. Professional men in all countries are dependent for their earnings upon certain nonmaterial and subtle forces that are difficult to analyze. The earnings of professional men are largely-not to say wholly-dependent upon the spiritual as well as upon the material conditions of the age in which they live. The earnings of Shakspeare and Milton were small; while in another age Macauley received more than half a million dollars for his History of England, and Scott a still larger sum for his novels. People were hungry for fiction even when the historian wrote the fiction and the novelist wrote the history. The blood-letting, leech-applying medical men of a century or

over his bier, and England's Prime Minister attended as chief mourner. Every man-professional or otherwise-who gets to the top of his particular ladder in England is paid not only in money, but in comforts, in homage and in admiration, out of all proportion to those below him.
The heads of the great public schools, the
great prelates of the church, the Lord
High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney-general; the popular physicians, the eminent barristers, solicitors and civil engineers make what a democracy would be deemed fortunes every year. On the other hand, the professional ragtag and bob-tail receive less notice and less money, and are far more restricted in their social opportunities than with us. A WIDE AND DEEP CHASM.

In giving figures relating to professional

more ago ranked socially and financially

with the apothecary's clerks of to-day. But

there died not many weeks ago in England the physician, Sir Andrew Clark, who is re-

puted to have had an income of from \$75,000

to \$100,000 a year. Not only was his income

large, but Westminster Abbey was crowded

to the doors when the last words were said

incomes in England, this chasm-impassable except to the strongest-between mediocrity and success becomes at once the most striking and depressing feature of the discussion. In the church the Archbishop of Canterbury receives £15,000 a year, which is equal to \$80,000, or probably more; while the average income of the clergy is well under \$1,000 a year. A very successful barrister like Sir Charles Russell has an income variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year; while it is said on good authority—one of themselves—that 80 per cent. of the barristers make nothing; those who make anything make \$1,200 a year, those of the next grade \$5,000; then \$10,000, which is the top score for the great majority; and then a very limited number who make \$25,000 a year. The head masters of the highest class of schools, at Eton and the property and the second schools at Eton and the second schools. Harrow, receive from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year and an official house, while, according to the last report of the London school board, the average income of 318 head masters under their control was f280 8s 11d, or about \$1,400 a year; and of 1,984 assistant masters (128 9s 2d, or about \$640. In the "National" and "British" schools, of which there are a far greater number, the salaries are considerably lower, and in the parochial schools they are lower still. Heads of colleges receive from \$5,000 to \$7,500, roughly speaking. The head of Christ Church, being dean of the cathedral as well as head of his college, and also generally, though not necessarily, vice chancellor of the university, has an income of \$11 .-250, and the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has about \$10,000; but these are the exceptions. A fellowship is worth from \$1,-000 to \$1,500, and these are generally com-bined with lectureships worth perhaps \$750 more. No question is more discussed in the establishment to-day than that of the greatly diminished incomes of its clergy. To give an idea of how rapidly incomes have decreased, there were, in 1880, 2,587 benefices with incomes under \$1,000; now there are 4,173 benefices in this class. Nearly one-third of the total number of benefices in England and Wales are now under \$1,000, and there are 1,379 with an average income of less than \$320 a year. The writing of educational books is most profitable, and a man whose Latin grammar is taken by the public schools makes a fortune. There are probably some 250 people in England making some kind of a living by writing novels. Of these about fifty, with this and other work, clear about \$5,000 annually. A dozen make \$10,000, and perhaps two or three \$15,000. Essayists and poets, as a rule, make nothing, and the great majority of novelists make nothing. Journalists of the first rank make \$5,000 a year, but, except a very few editors, none reach \$10,000. It may be added to Mr. Collier's article that journalists who are paragraphists, who are well educated in all branches of the business, bright, highly intelligent, able to dash off a masterly article on almost any subject, make from \$1,000 to \$2.000 a year. Reporters in London and the general run of "hustlers" make from \$7 to

higher positions. Louisiana and the Wilson Bill.

\$12 a week, and are ranked as jackals in

society, apparently to be spat upon by Jew

and gentile alike. The reporters' life in the

English capital is about as uninviting as

can be imagined, and few ever crawl to the

A. K. Miller, president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, says in the North American Review: "It is bad surgery to perform a dangerous operation on a patient still weak and just recovering from a serious illness. Yet this is what the Wilson bill proposes to do. Our business and manufactures could not stand the shock. It is difficult to see how the many Alabama and Tennessee iron furnaces which were closed ast year by the depression in the iron industry can hope to reopen for years to come, in face of the iron schedule, which will make the manufacture of iron even less profitable; or how the sawmills of the Southwest will begin work again if the Western markets are closed to them by the schedule, which turns these markets over to the Canadian lumbermen. But without going to other sections, and confining ourselves strictly to Louisiana, whose industrial condition we know, and about which we are able to speak authoritatively, we can say that it would be difficult to exaggerate the disaster that the passage of the Wilson bill would bring to Louislana and New Orleans. Louisiana has confined itself largely to a few industries. Its sugar crop gives employment to at least two-fifths its population. Next in importance is its lumber industry; the latter is engaged largely in the manufacture of cypress lumber, the greater portion of which goes to the North and West. It is the opinion of millmen that the lumber schedule, which would open the country to free Canadian lumber, would, on account of the high freight rates now prevailing, completely shut out the Louisiana mills. A number of them are already closed. They will scarcely be likely to reopen un-der the Wilson bill."

He Aimed Higher.

Housekeeper-Did you ever do an honest day's work in your life? Tramp-Yes. mum; I was a railroad brakeman fer two days an' three nights. 'Then, why didn't you stick to that hon-"I make many sacrifices for my art. On the night before I sing nothing would induce me to go out anywhere. On the day I sing I dine lightly at 2, then keep perfectly quiet until I go to the theater. This,